CORRUPTION IN NEW-JERSEY

FRUITS OF THE BOSS SYSTEM

A GREAT WORK DONE BY THE VOORHEES COMMITTEE.

KELSEY'S DOWNFALL STARTLES THE STATE-WHERE WILL THE REVELATIONS OF OF-FICIAL RASCALITY END?-REMEDIAL

LEGISLATION PROBABLE. Trenton, N. J., May 5 (Special),-When the Senate Investigating Committee aimed its gun at the office of Secretary of State, and Henry C. Kelsey came down without a shot fired, astonishment approached paralysis. The most frequent commen "I thought Kelsey was too smart for that. If the examinations of Mr. Corbin could bring out so much concerning the person who is popularly considered the smartest politician in New-Jersey. where would the investigation end? Very few are now willing to put any limit on scandals which may hereafter be unearthed. For Mr. Kelsey ha not been Secretary of State for twenty-four years for nothing. He has been regarded as the shrewdand the safest of Democratic politicians, and his private fortune is so great that it would have en considered absurd to ascribe mercenary mo es to him. Yet it was shown that he used the State's money for his private business ventures, his pased of appropriations made for his clerks as as saw fit, and took fees for his private use which haw was believed to require should be turned arreator. Most of the evidence given in regard its transactions was practically volunteered by e.f., or could have been withheld without much The committee started in with the idea of showing that he ought to have made more freent reports. The rest followed, because each carlanation contained an admission, and made nec-

The state investigation has already gone far be mil its original scope. Starting with a few facts to were principally obtained from published reports, the committee has found information State reports, the committee has found information flowing into it faster than it could be handled. One and two sessions a week have been held, and at every one there has been more exposed than Mr. Corbin had reason to expect. For the last three weeks official information has been aided by volumes of letters and personal hints from persons who are because in the hackground but. sons who are keeping in the background, but who, from one motive or another, desired that there should be an exposure made of some crooked transaction. It has not been necessary, however, to go into detective work. With very little assistance Mr. Corbin has taken up official vouchers, and has been able to prove his case from papers on file in the State offices. It is interesting that when an exposure was made the detected individual has almost invariably grown indignant promised to produce convincing testimony in his own defence in a day or two, and has not been

ard from since. The investigation has had no failures. At every ession the facts were developed so regularly and completely that there was no question as to the There has been no sensationalizing. The case against the late Governor Abbett was no sed, and the object throughout has been plainly nown to be to ascertain the truth as to the user State moneys, without regard to the effect upor public esteem by the developments made, it has been because the testimony has been fatally di-rect. The record is already long. It includes the ex-Governor's department, the Secretary of State the ex-Controller, the State House Superintendent' office, the Court of Pardons, the State Treasurer' chief clerk, several of the State printers, the State Arbitration Board, the German translator, several county clerks in regard to their State relations, and

xamined, and no man can say what department may be spared. If Secretary Kelsey used State oneys; if Governor Abbett manipulated pardons so that one lawyer should get a fee of \$1,000 for twelve hours' lobby work in the court, and arranged to have certificates of pardon made out for ballot-box thieves before they were pardoned; if State Controller Heppenheimer certified to the correctness of bills which were known to be fraudulent; if the trusted and efficient chief cierk of the Treas-urer took interest on State deposits which he in-fluenced; if representative labor men on the Board of Arbitration made charges for expenses not in-curred, and the able secretary of the Railroad Assessors got money for maps never printed—where can tolerable honesty be found in the State House? There are undoubtedly officials there who have done their duty honestly and faithfully, but it looks as if they could be numbered on the fingers of one

cities and counties of the State. There are facts enough already known concerning Democratic rule in Newark, Jersey City and Camden County to make it certain that revelations will be made not less scandalous, not less painful. To go up higher will be only too easy. The corruption has, in short, been practically universal, and it is desirable here to point out the fact, now being clearly demon-strated, that it was due to a corrupt political system established under Democratic auspices, and not to an unusual number of corruptionists accidentally collected in office. The boss system was the origin of the frauds, and the only place where Republicans have been touched is where they, too, have toler-

ties was originally established for party purposes and to advance the interests of ex-Governor Abbett failed to be Senator, and one of the bosses whom he had helped to create took the place instead. There were half a dozen of the Democratic bosses, and they ran the State and the local governments for all they were worth. When assured of power, the selfish interests began to predominate. Combine bills were passed by a Legislature under their dictation, the racetrack gamblers had their support and innumerable schemes, from water supdown to the supplies for each petty institution, were hatched or encouraged for the benefit of one or another of the crowd. Then came the demand of the underlings and tools for a share of the plunder, and the growth of corruption would have gone further and further if the political revolution had not stopped it. Meanwhile the political system was perfected, and when a salary was increased or a fat job arranged for a beneficiary of the ring, contributions for political purposes were exacted proportion. This blackmail reached enormous sums and included high and low functionaries. Ten per cent seems to have been a favorite figure. The funds thus obtained were used in elections, and the power grew so vast that there were few who be-lieved it could ever be shaken. And the few who protested were made very uncomfortable, for even Grand Juries were under the same control. The system was said to be modelled after that of Tamsystem was said to be modelled after that of Tammany Hall, but it had advantages not possessed by that organization. There were fewer men to be provided for, results were more easily obtained, and so far as the State government was concerned, the money came easier. The State's revenues are from taxes upon corporations, the transactions being direct as between State and company. The corporation laws are extravagantly liberal in granting privileges, and corporations by the thousands were formed in the flush times. Each paid a fee and taxes to the State, and the total sum was so large and increased so rapidly that it sufficed to pay legitimate expenses and provide for the politicians as well. When the office-holder found that he was paying more for party purposes than he felt he could afford, he made up the balance by commissions upon State jobs. It would be curiously interesting to figure out just where the frauds would have landed the State of New-Jersey if the political revolution had not occurred in 1883. It is easy now

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to see why Allan L. McDermott and the rest fought so desperalely to prevent the organization of the Republican Senate in January and February, 1894. The confidence of the men who were in the ring that even when the State went against them they could still retain power was not lost until the last Legistative session, when the truth began to dawn upon them. At the opening of the investigation they were still prepared to bet any reasonable amount that the committee would be "pulled off." as they expressed it. Later came threats of counter exposures, and now there is no more humble lot. There were a great many besides the Democratic office-holders who did not understand whom they had to deal with in this investigation. The counsel of the committee is William H. Corbin, of Jersey City, a lawyer of excellent standing, a cool-headed man in all things, and about as fearless as the brother of his mother, General U. S. Grant. Mr. Corbin does not often mention his great relative, but he may have learned from him to be coim in great emergencies, and to follow out his own views of right. He is an admirable examiner, and he has a marvellous faculty of bringing out facts in a logical and convincing way. Knowing what he is after by thorough previous examination of the papers in the case, he goes at a witness with the sole purpose of obtaining testimony which will tell the story as it is. Witnesses are not buildozed or entrapped, except as they do it themselves, and then no advantage is taken of momentary confusion. It is noticeable that Mr. Corbin does not denounce the man in the little summing-up speeches which he occasionally makes, but gives his attention entirely to the act. His independence and fearlessness are so apparent and yet so calmiy manifested that he probably frightens witnesses more than some others of more violent manners. The process he uses seems inevitable and certain beyond hope of break. The first step in the committee's action upon the developments already made will be to suggest to the Legislature will p

the expenditure. WORK FOR A GRAND JURY.

NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATIC BOSSES WHO MAY BE INDICTED.

SHERIFF EGE, OF MERCER COUNTY, EQUAL TO THE DUTIES PLACED UPON HIM BY THE

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Trenton, May 5.-The Democratic rascals who the law to select the Grand Jury. Fortunately for the decent portion of the community, Sheriff Ege is a steady farmer, in full sympathy with the Voorhees Committee, whose sessions he has regularly attended, and the blandishments of the Demo Mercer Court, and he promises that the personnel off Stettin and Swinemunde is said on good authority that all considerable determined to insist upon the indictment of every criminal in the county, regardless of his former or present official standing, and that to aid him in his work he has requested from the Senate Inafter the next session of the vortext the typewritten copy of the testimony taken. The Grand Jury, with the copy of the Senate Committee's testimony before them, will find that twenty former prominent politicians are indictable, some of them on as many as thirty-two counts. was formerly occupied by Leon Abbett as Presiding Justice. To-day the bench is occupied by a young and fearless Republican, and the power of the old Democratic ring is broken. Justice will no longer wink at political or other crimes here. That Jus-tice Gummere will on Tuesday of next week stronglie Gummere will on Lucsua, it is the carefully the testimony taken before the Senate Committee is certain. He will also inform the jury what constitutes a crime in the eyes of the law, and will dwell, no doubt, particularly upon the crimes of embezziement, conspiracy, perjury, obtaining money into under false pretences, and malfeusance in office. Since the exposure of the methods of Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, several Assemblymen have visited the Capitol, and unless the Mercer Grand Jury shall find true bills against the whole bate of exposed machine politicians, whose guilt is ap-parent, it is almost certain that articles of im-peachment will be presented to the House of Assembly at the June meeting against all those whom the Assemblymen consider guilty of official

whom the Assemblymen consider guilty of official misconduct.

It is also intimated that the committee, while lacking the necessary power to employ assistant counset to prosecute those indicted, has, nevertheless, determined that Mr. Stockton shall not be caused upon to prosecute the political criminals unaided, and are casting about for two of the snarpest criminal lawyers in the State. The name of a prominent Trenton criminal lawyer and one in Newark are mentioned. A bill allowing such assistant prosecutors a reasonable fee for their services, having the sanction of the committee, would promptly pass both House and Senate next fall.

assistant prosecutors a reasonable fee for their services, having the sanction of the committee, would promptly pass both House and Senate next fall.

Joseph Coult, of Newark, who is counsel for the missing "Barney" J. Ford, and also counsel for the missing "Barney" J. Ford, and also counsel for the missing "Barney" J. Ford, and also counsel for United States Senator James Smith, Jr., was here Friday night, and held a consultation with Secretary of State Keissey. It is understood that Mr. Keissey has retained Mr. Coult to look after his linerests, and that Mr. Coult to look after his linerests, and that Mr. Coult will appear before the committee on Friday, when Mr. Kelsey hopes to submit a statement disproving the appearent discrepancy in the salaries account of his office.

Feeling runs high here, and it is pretty certain that all who are liable to indictment will be arraigned by the incoming Grand Jury. That Ford will be indicted is certain. A lawyer who has heard all the testimony and figured the matter out says that Ford is indictable on thirty-two counts and, if found guilty upon all, could be sent to prison for 182 years, and fined upward of \$180,000. Besides this, he is impeachable. A full list of those impeachable or indictable follows: Henry C. Keisey, Secretary of the Board of Railroad Aesessors; Hugh Kinnard, Fire Commissioner of Newarark, Mo collected thousands of dollars for Ford, Merrick Martin, of Newark, Kinnard's missing partiner; John Mullins, of Newark and Jersey City, furniture dealer; Daniel Moriarity, the "Co," of Mullins & Co., who fixed the exorbitant prices on State furniture with Ford, Major Michael Hurley, whose coal accounts were enten by the mile, J. P. McDonnell, of the State Board of Arbitration, collecting from the State for services never rendered the State; D. L. Roberson, of the same board, and its secretary. Romaine. Those whose conduct must b

CONDITION OF MR. HITT AND GEN. PLEASANTON Washington, May 5.-Information given at Representative Hitt's house to-night was that a slight improvement was noticeable in his condition. He passed a fairly good night and to-day rested com-fortably.

General Alfred E. Picasanton's condition has grown slightly worse since last night. The nurse who attends him in lieu of a physician, reports tonight that he was more irritable to-day and was not resting so well, presumably on account of the upward movement of the mercury.

TO BUILD A MONUMENT AT ANTIETAM. Hagerstown, Md., May L.—Major James B. Horner, Captain Charles Curie, Sergeant Thomas Stapicton and Judge J. C. J. Longhein, of New-York, members of the 19th New-York Volunteers, Hawkins's Zouaves, visited the battleneld of Antietam yesterday. The regiment has purchased five acres of land near Sharpsburg and will erect a £,000 monument on this site, selected by the committee. The monument will be dedicated on September 17.

DIED FROM AN OPERATION.

Auburn, N. Y., May 5.—John W. O'Brien died at the City Hospital this morning from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. Mr. O'Brien was the an operation for appendicitis. Mr. G'Brien was the most prominent young man in Auburn. He was a leading memoer of the Bar, ex-City Attorney, president of the Board of Education, ex-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and he was also a conspicuous member of the last Constitutional Convention. He was a Republican in politics, unmarried, and was born in this city in October, 1862.

SCANT COURTESY DOLED OUT

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS WILL FARE ILL AT THE KIEL CELEBRATION.

GERMAN EDITORS GRUMBLING-A CYCLE OF ALL OF WAGNER'S OPERAS ARRANGED FOR-

-OTHER TOPICS IN BERLIN. Berlin, May 5.-The German editors are not acustomed to much courtesy from Government officials. Usually they are not treated so well as even the foreign correspondents, who think they have constant cause for complaint. Freiherr von Marschall, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, therefore won golden opinions on all sides when h promised that every arrangement for the convenience of the press should be made at the Kiel fêtes. Now that the programme of the fêtes has been published in detail, the editors declare they have been deceived. They say that Marschall's promises were broken as soon as made, and were intended only to conceal from ment to which German officialdom subjects the German press. The reason for this outbreak is apparent only to those who have heard the German editor's old complaint, that his reporters are excluded from the big banquets under official

Despite the grumbling, it is evident that the Government has really made unusual exertions to treat the German press properly-that is, according to its ideas of propriety. A chartered steamer will take the correspondents round the Ulster Basin to see the illumination of Hamburg. The correspondents will be carried in a special train at the Government's expense to Hamburg and Kiel, and on the second day of the fêtes will be taken to all points where they can observe best all the preparations for Emperor William's reception. They will not be permitted, however, to pass through the canal with the procession of warships, or to be present at the embarcation at Bruensbuttel. They are invited to the naval ball, to be given in the Belvedere Garden, but will be excluded from the banquetroom in the hulk of the old training-ship Niobe portant speech. The general rule seems to be that no reporters will be allowed at places where Emperor William plans to make after-dinner speeches. The reason for this precaution may be found in the Emperor's unlucky experiences with his after-dinner speeches in the first three or four years of his reign. The North German Lloyd and Hamburg-An

The North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamers for which the German Admiralty has contracted as auxiliary cruisers in case of war are the Aller, Saale, Trave, Labn, Havel, Spree, Fürst Bismarck, Augusta Victoria, Normannia and Columbia. Each is to carry eight guns of lifteen centimetres, four guns of twelve and one-half centimetres, four quick-fire and fourteen revolving guns. A versel with this armament will be tested at the naval manoeuvres off Stettlin and Swinemunde. The cycle of all Richard Wagner's operas will

The cycle of all Richard Wagner's operas will begin at the Royal National Theatre on August 8. The singers have been selected from almost all the operatic stages of Germany, and are expected to give such performances as are not seen outside Bayreuth. Among them are Frau Kaifsky, of Hamburg; Frau Meilhac, of Karisruh; Frau Sucher, of Berlin, and Ternina and Wekerlin, of Munich.

Many American and English horses have been entered for the Hoppegarten races, which will be run here on Monday and Tuesday. Still more insportant than the Hoppegarten meeting will be the Dresden races on May 19 to 24. The week will be the most varied and interesting of Dresden's agring and summer season.

The international lawn tenns match at Homburg will begin on August 20. Messrs. Harrison, Morgan and Stanhope represent the United States on the committee.

Last week's dispatches from Christiania and Stockholm show that the fear of war between Norway and Sweden does not abate. The Christiania Defence Committee has decided to order torpedoes in Germany. The torpedoes would be used to protect the harbor in case the Swedish fleet should attempt to attack the city. They will be paid for with money subscribed by Norwegiah women for National defence.

Judge Depne and Mrs. Depue, of New-Jersey, arrived here on Friday. They are the guests of Ambassador Runyon. James Gordon Bennett will go on his yacht Namouna to Kiel to see the fetes at the opening of the North Sea and Baltic Opening.

summer at Wilhelmshohe, near (

Madril, May 5. The latest dispatches received from Havana have a strong official color. They say that the insurgents are hard pressed for provisions, and are losing heart rapidly. Many of the insurgent leaders, including Aramburo and Vega, are said to have surrendered themselves to the Spanish authori-ties. Madrid, May 5.—The latest dispatches received

ties.

Jacksonville, May 5.—A cable dispatch to the "Times-Union" from Key West, says. The latest Cuban advices state that the leading numbers of the home rule party in Cuba, on account of the Government refusing to institute resemble, have resigned. The helief is general that the evolutionists will be greatly forms, have resigned. The belief is general that the revolutionists will be greatly strengthened. Two bands of 50, in the province of Santa Clara, have joined the insurgents. They are led by Colonel Quintin Bravo, a former revolutionist, and Dr. Bruno Zaveles.

Jose Macce, claimed by the Government to have been killed, has appeared at Guantanamo, with 2,000 men, and issued a manifesto taxing the inhabitants of that province \$30,000, to be paid in monthly installments.

stailments.

The Spanish Government finds great difficulty in getting provisions, etc., to troops at Bayamo. The American tug, Pedro Pable, has been converted into a transport. All the fortifications around Manzannillo have been destroyed by the insurgents. The province is virtually in their hands.

CABINET CRISIS TEMPORARILY SETTLED. London, May L.-The "Standard's" Vienna cor-respondent says that the Austrian and Hungarian Cabinet crisis has been settled temporarily. The Emperor informed all the Ministers who had audiences in relation to the affair that he could not allow the impression to exist that Rome was able to overthrow Austrian and Hungarian Ministers. "Hence," says the correspondent, "although Count Kalnoky's resignation was accepted in principle, it will not take effect until autumn. Meanwhile he is drafting a communication to take the sting out of the note in which he denounced Baron Banny, and Banny will formulate a reply to an interpollation of which Count Apponyl has given notice. Both papers will be salemitted to the Emperor. Archotshop Agliardi's recall will be confidentially demanded. Documentary evidence shows that Haron Banfy based his offending statement on a letter of Count Kalnoky's, part of which Kalnoky claims was coafidential and not finas. to overthrow Austrian and Hungarian Ministers

CHOLERA REPORTED AT CAMARAN. Washington, May 5.—The Marine Hospital Service has just received a report relative to the outbreak of cholera at Camaran, the Island in the Red Sea where ptlgrims crossing from India, Persia, Java, etc., to the Hejaz have to undergo ten or more days' quarantine. Cholera broke out there March 24, and since then, up to the time this report was dispatched, there had been forty-nine cases, of which thirty-nine were fatal. The fact is commented upon in this report that these pligrims, among whom cholera broke out, arrived from Bombay, where, according to the official bulletins, cholera cases are rare. Washington, May L.-The Marine Hospital Service

BOMB EXPLOSION IN A LAW-COURTS BUILD-ING.

Rome, May 5 .- A bomb was exploded to-lay outside the law-courts building in Macerata, capital of Macerata Province. It caused considerable damage, but no loss of life.

The anarchist Mancini was arrested at Rimin yesterday for causing the explosion in the Chamber of Deputies in March, 1894. He was brought to Rome.

TO BE MINISTER TO VENEZUELA. Berlin, May 5.—Count von Res, first secretary of the German Embassy in St. Petersburg, has been appointed Minister to Venezuela.

AGAINST THE ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL. Berlin, May 5.-The Municipal Congress called to protest against the Anti-Socialist bill met this mornng with Dr. Langerhaus, president of the Berlin

City Council, in the chair.

The delegates present at the opening of the proceedings represented 150 municipalities. Three hun-ired other municipalities bound themselves to supofted other municipalities bound themselves to support the congress in a resolution stating the grounds of popular opposition to the Anti-Socialist bill and urgently requesting the Reichstag to reject the bill in any form. The resolution was proposed and passed amid cheers and will be presented to the Reichstag by Dr. Langerhaus to-morrow. Counciller Ehm, a South German Democrat, and Prince Henry Schoennich Carolath, National Liberal, both imperial Deputies, voted for it.

It is reported that Herr Von Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, will persist in taking steps against the Berlin City Council, to test the legality of its recent petition to the Reichstag. He is said to desire an explicit decision on the question from

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the Supreme Court. He hopes that the court will declare the Council incompetent for political acts of such a nature.

LONDON'S MAY DAY CELEBRATION. OHN BURNS'S SPEECH FREQUENTLY INTER RUPTED-A TRADES UNION DEMONSTRATION. London, May 5.-The London May Day celebratio which was held to-day, took the form of a trades union demonstration at Hyde Park in favor of the union demonstration at Hyde Park in favor of the eight-hour day. Groups from every district in London gathered on the Thames embankment with hands, banners, sashes and badges. Every trade was represented. The procession was an hour in passing a given point. The weather was dull and cold, but not rainy. Thousands of spectators stood along the route and in the park.

The speaking began at 4 o'clock on nine platforms. John Burns was interrupted frequently in his address and bis friends caused a great commotion by trying to expel the disturbers. Among the other speakers were Dr. Aveling and Ben Ellett. Many less conspicuous labor agitators and a few county counciliors also spoke. The resolutions demanding a legal eight-hour day, government solution of the unemployed question, and universal suffrage were carried with enthusiasm.

LORD SELBORNE DEAD.

London, May 5-Lord Selborne died at his ountry seat, Blackmoor, Petersfield, yesterday Although he had long been ill of an internal dis-ease, his death was unexpected.

Roundell Palmer, the first Earl of Selborne, was born at Mixbury, Oxfordshire, on November 27, 1812. He was educated at Rugby and Trinity Col-loge, Oxford. He studied law, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and controlled to he bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1845, and entered Parliament in 1852. He held many high offices in his long public career, having been made Solicitor-General in 1861, Attorney-General in 1862, and Lord Chancellor of Engiand in 1872 and again in 1889. He represented Great Britain as counsel before the Arbitration Court at Geneva in 1871. In 1886 he refused to join the new Gladstone cabinet owing to his disapproval of the Premier's home rule policy, and since that year he had ranked among the Liberal-Unionists.

THE GOSSIP OF EUROPE.

THOUSANDS FLEEING FROM ODESSA-ENGLISH TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES UP IN ARMS-VIS-ITORS AT STRATFORD-A REACTION

AGAINST THE WHEEL. In spite of the efforts of the civil and ecclesias Odessa, which may be described as the greatest commercial centre of Russia, during the last few weeks in consequence of an absurd report that the city is about to be destroyed by an earthquake. Newspapers have been confiscnted for alluding to alluding the fears of their timorous parisinoners, while the authorities have even telegraphed to the Holy Man of Cronstall, hereefoliar, him, to multiely recal authorities, many thousands of people have left Odessa, which may be described as the greatest

Miraflore, natural brother of King Humbert of Mirafore, natural broader of Rock on Victor had been thrown from his last, and now his son Victor had been thrown from his lastse while out leanting and lies at the point of death with a fractured skull and an injured spine.

chopkeepers who have been appointed "purveyors

just now, but the case of Mine. Restowka calls for particular notice. She is 112 years of age, served as a vivandière at the battle of Waterno and as a hospital nurse with the Poish Legion in the crimean War forty years later. She has lived at Amohe ever since the cross of that conflict, and is still in the possession of all her faculties.

Avon it would appear that 19.455 persons visited the birthplace of Shakespeare during the twelve months In view of the fact that the Chinese Govern-

ment is reported to have cut the dikes and flowled the country round Peking, with the object of checking any possibility of a Japanese advance upon the capital, it may be of interest capital, it may be of interest to state that number about 20, and consist only of such persons as are in enjoyment of special privileges, namely, the members of the Puplomatic Corps, and of certain missionary societies, besides the members of the Central Chinese Customs Administration, under Sir Robert Hart. The Americans are mostly missionaries and are stated to include twenty-one women.

World' is the main theme of the pastoral inst issued by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, asking for Divine blessing upon the French invasion of Madagascar. The venerable prelate seems to have forgotten that the people of Madagascar are Christians, the foundation of their faith having been laid more than two centuries ago by Jesuit missionaries, and he seems likewise to be oblivious to the incongruity of spreading Christian civilization by an armed and totally unjustifiable invasion.

cyclomants, which during the last few months had assumed altogether abnormal proportions, and a society has been formed for the suppression of what is ciety has been formed for the suppression of what is described as the tyranny of the knights of the wheel. The first rule of the association is quite subline in its self-ascrilicing simplicity. It is "never to get out of the way of a develor." At a meeting held the other day, a member stated that he had suffered all sorts of contusions, and had had several suits of clothes rulned, but though a number of bleyclists had gone down before him, he himself had only been floored once.

Italian capital to prevent all further disclosures in connection with the Roman Bank scandal, in which of Italy's most eminent statesmen are inriminated. For the High Court of Appeal has an criminated. For the High Court of Appeal has an-nuiled all the proceedings against ex-Frenier Gio-litti on the ground that the lower tribunals had in-fringed the prerogative of the Legislature by ar-resting him and trying him without the sanction of the Parliament, to which he belonged, it is ex-pected that this will have the result of putting a step to the disclosures and accusations which, in self-defence, he had commenced to make against Donna Lina Crispi, the unpopular wife of King Humbert's Prime Minister.

Luck and liquor wane and wax together in Great This is shown by the returns just published by the statistical department of the London

Woman's Realm.

MAKE THE HOME A BLESSING.

The Love of Children is Innate in the Heart of every True Man and Woman.

All that is beautiful and lovely in woman, finds its climax in motherhood. How often we find among our American women that longing for the prattling voice, the idol of their waiting bearts. It is a natural instinct, this yearning of the heart for offspring; yet the wife hesitates to talk with the family physician on this delicate subject. A good way to do is to send for a medical book on "Woman and Her Diseases" (168 pages), sent, sealed in a plain envelope, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps, for postage, if you address the World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

The reflections of a married woman are not pleasant if she be delicate, run-down, or debilitated. She feels "played out." Her smile and her good spirits have taken flight. It worries her husband as well as herself. All that is beautiful and lovely in woman, finds

husband as well as herself.

This is the time to build up her strength and cure those weaknesses or ailments which are the cause of her trouble. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enblood, dispels aches and pains, melanriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melan-choly and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores perfect health and strength,

It's a safe remedial agent, an invigorating tonic and nervine which cures all those disorders, weaknesses and derangements incident to womanhood.

Custom House. When the nation is prosperous it carouses and wassails, but when bad trade comes n at the door conviviality flies out of the window In at the door conviviality files out of the window. Thus, in 1874, the high-water mark of commercial prosperity, the average consumption of beer was thirty-four gailons per head of the entire population, and two gailons of spirits, whereas in 1878-79, which were particularly had years for trade, the consumption of beer per head suddenly dropped five consumption of beer per head suddenly dropped five gailons. From this it would appear that when in juck John Buil driaks like a fish, and that when hard times face him the first thing he does by way of economizing and pulling himself together is to stop his stof.

Inasmuch as England's Parliamentary institutions, the most ancient in existence, have served as models for those of the remainder of the civilized world, it is worth while noting the laws which she enacts from time to time with a view of increasing the purity of the ballot-box and of cleansing her political elections from that taint of corruption political elections from that taint of corruption which in ante-reform days constituted so uninviting a feature of popular government in England and so powerful an argument in favor of royal autocracy. The latest measure of this kind is a bill now about to be passed through the House which provides for the disenfranchisement. Parliamentary as well as municipal, and for the fine and imprisonment, of any one "originating or circulating standerous statements respecting a candidate in a constituency on the eve of an election contest, for the purpose of influencing electors. Insemuch as abuse of the rival candidate has proved until now one of the most potent weapons in political campaigns and combaits of this kind, the new law bils fair to bring about a very radical modification of Parlamentary warfare.

Before condemning the young autocrat of Russia for his refusal to abolish the consorship of the press, it is only fair that the circumstances which led to this action on his part should be made known. The petition requesting the removal of this bar to the freedom of the press bore the signature of some ninety of the leading journalists and literary men of the Muscovite Empire. Yet when applied to by General von Rienter, the chief of that department of the Imperial household intrusted with the care of petitions to the throne, for explanations as to wisat form they wished the revision of the Press laws to take, they one and all denied the authenticity of their signatures, fearful, probably, that any admission of having been a party to the petition might involve police surveitlance, prison, and even Siberia. On learning that none of the persons whose names were appended to the petition would acknowledge their connection with the document, the Czar adopted the only course left open to him, namely, he indorsed on its face the words, written in his own hand: "No cause for taking any action herein." led to this action on his part should be made known

THE BATTLESHIPS OF THE FUTURE.

COMMANDER ASKE, R. N., COMMENTS ON THE NAVAL SIDE OF THE EASTERN WAR.

Commander E. P. Aslie, of the British Royal Navy, is at the Holland House, He is here on a brief visit and leaves the city Wednesday, Com-mander Ashe was attached to a British warship which was on duty at the Hong Kong station, in the China Sea, during the war between China and

sea lights is that the warships of the future must be absolutely free from all woodwork. The impact of a sold shot or shell with the armor generates sufficient heat to set fire to light woodwork, or a colin curtain, or any light combinishine. The splin-ters torn off by a sold shot or an exploding shell from the armor are hot enough to set fire to wood-work, and so there must be nothing about the vessel that will burn easily."

Commander Ashe was asked if he had read the

Comminder Ashe was asked if he had read the statements made by Captain Philo N. McGiffin, an American naval officer, who served in the Chinese Navy. Captain McGiffin, in speaking of the Yalu naval battle, said: "A layman has no conception of the awful nature of battle in modern naval vessels. Even the cruisers have steel sides, and the air of

metal sides is awful beyond description. I were cotton in my ears, but in spite of that am still deat from that cause. The engineers in the Chen-Yeen stuck to their work even when the temperature of the staine-room was above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The skin on their hands and arms was actually roasted off, and every man was blinded for life, the sight being actually seared out. Commander Ashe, when told of the statement, sabli "It does not seem probable to me that men in the turrers had their eyes seared out. I do not doubt that the noise of exploding shells, the din of impact and the constant roar of the heavy guns would be deafening. When it comes down to a question of the sight being seared out it does not appear reasonable. Heat that would do that would burn the body also to such an extent that death would be inevitable."

Speaking of the attitude of Russia toward the China-Japan treaty, Commander Ashe said: "Russia has a ways heen contesting for an Eastern port. She is aggressive and will take every advantage. This last move of her is characteristic. I see that Japan has refused to heed her protests. I do not blink that another war will result. I do believe that Japan will stand by her guns and not concede an inch, and Russia will be obliged to acknowledge the justice of her position."

THE COMING CHAUTAUQUA SEASON.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR 1895 AT THE POPU LAR SUMMER SCHOOL CENTRE.

Chautauqua, N. Y., May 4-Bishop John H. Vin cent, who is chancellor of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, is out with the prediction that the twenty-second annual Assembly, which is to be gin on June 29, will break the record; and though the programme for the season is as yet far from complete there is every reason to believe that the chanceller's prediction will come true.

The general programme will be unusually strong

The general programme will be unusually strong this year. It will include a course of five lectures by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, on "The Nationalities of the Colonial Period," and by Professor John Piske, on "Early Colonial History," Both of these courses will be included in the University Extension curriculum, a feature of Chautanqua, by the way, which has been growing steadily in interest and importance for several years. It will be supplemented this year by a special Engdsh course, conducted by Principal Fairbairs, of Mansfield College, Oxford. The lecturers will be Professor Eschard G. Moulton, Professor G. Stanley Hall, Professor Borden P. Bowne, Dr. John Henry Barrows, President W. Professor G. Stanley Hall, Professor Borden P. Bowne, Dr. John Henry Barrows, President W. R. Harper, Professor E. R. L. Gould, Professor W. H. Mace, Professor C. T. Winchester, President Walter L. Hervey, the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, Professor Francis G. Peabody, Leon H. Winchester, and Stanley Vincent, and a number of others yet to be heard

from.

The sessions of the Summer School of Christian The ressions of the Summer School of Christian Philosophy will be held from July 2 to July 9. They will be open to the general public, and the principal topic of discussion will be "The Christian Application of Sociology." Papers on various aspects of this subject will be read and discussed by Chancellor II. M. MacCracken, President C. D. Hartranft, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, Professor Francis G. Peabody, the Rev. Dr. George Dana Francis G. Peabody, the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, Dr. Austin Abbott, and the Rev. Will

lam Bayard Hale.
It is expected that the other features of the programme will be especially interesting and instructive this season. Among the star attractions already engaged are General J. B. Gordon, Dr. A. B. Bruce, of Edinburgh. Scotland; Dr. J. M. Buckley, Dr. Wayland Hoyt, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, Pro-fersor J. W. Jenks, Mrs. Emina P. Ewing, Dr. John Potts, Mrs. Mary L. Stevenson, and Ira M. Price, Many others as well known aret being secured. Among those who will give illustrated learners. gramme will be especially interesting and instructive Among those who will give illustrated lectures may Among those who will give a property of the mentioned Frank G. Carpenter, H. H. Ragan, Carrett P. Serviss, Professor Frederick Starr, W. H. Raymond, Dr. W. L. Davidson, Mrs. Bernard Whitman and Alexander Black. Other entertainers will be Will Carleton, Professor A. H. Merrill, Miss Minute Marshall, S. H. Clark, Polk Miller, Professor Charles Roberts, jr., and R. S. Goldsbury. Among those who will figure in the musical programme are Miss Carlotta Nicolal, whose singing has been a feature during the last few seasons; the Lotus Glee Club, the intercollegiate Quartet, the Arkansas Plantation Singers, W. II. Sherwood, planist; Bernard Listemann, violinist; I. V. Flagler, organist;

Plantation Singers, W. II. Sherwood, planist; Bernard Listemann, violinist; I. V. Flagler, organist; H. J. Fellows and Douglass Webb, bassos, and Mrs. John Behr, accompanist. Miss Mary Proctor, the accomplished daughter of the astronomy, will give a noteworthy course of lectures on astronomy. Then there will be features that minister to amusement rather than instruction, fireworks, illuminations, concerts on the lake, Teasts of lanterns, spelling and pronunciation matches, lawn tennis matches, regattas and so on.

The school of arts and solences includes departments of English language and literature, German language and literature, French language and literature, preparatory Latin, preparatory Greek, physics, mathematics, American history, biology and themistry, sociology, philosophy and the history of art. There are also schools of sacred literature, pedagogy, expression, music and physical education and misscillaneous classes in the collegiate department. The assembly department, including the university courses, sermons, addresses, concerts, readings, club meetings and amusements, is open to the general public. For the collegiate department a tultion fee is charged, and additional fees are charged for special classes. Under the provisions of the State law, this collegiate course is now an organic part of the University of the State of New-York, the Regents of the University having established a system of examinations in all academic subjects, which will be held at the close of the session, August 14-15.

NEWBURG DISCUSSING RELIGION.

MUCH INTEREST AROUSED BY A DEBATE BE TWEEN A UNITARIAN AND A BAPTIST CLERGYMAN.

Newburg, J. Y., May 5 (Special).-The religious

community here is in an argumentative mood, A "Parliament of Denominations" was recently held in the People's Baptist Church. Tae Rev. Dr. McGlynn spoke for the Roman Catholics, the Rev. A. K. Fuller for the Baptists, the Rev. James A. King for the Congregationalists, and others for their denominations. The Unitarians were left out purposely because of their want of orthodoxy, Last Sunday the Rev. A. H. Grant, paster of the Unitarian Church, hired the Academy of Music, and explained to a large audience "why he is a Unitarian." His statements caused widespread remark, and this afternoon the same building was crowded to its utmost capacity with Jews, Roman Catholics, Protestants, Unitarians and others, to hear a debate between Mr. Grant and the Rev. E. A. Tuck, the Baptlat minister, who got up the "Parlament of Denominations." Mr. Grant issued his challenge to all evangelical ministers in the city, and said he would like to have "one of them, three of them, or all of them to meet him, and defend in joint debate (after the manner of the Southern political campaigns) the fundamental propositions of evangelical religion, evangelical churches (Caristianity." "All of the evangelical churches hold," he said, "four cardinal propositions as the basis of their church life, and these four cardinal proposed to the basis of their church life, and these lour cardinal propositions I challenge as being opposed to the teaching of Jesus, and opposed to the revelation of God in the hearts of men and in the whole universe." The propositions were that the Bible is inspired, that God is tripersonal, that because of the fall of Adam human nature is deprayed and corrupt, and that those who do not accept the atonement of Christ are to be eternally punished.

Mr. Grant opened the meeting, and Mr. Tuck, as the fire, speaker, took up the propositions one by one and held closely to the evangelical side of them in an energetic manner. Mr. Grant answered from the Unitarian point of view. The warmth of the discussion came at the close, when Mr. Tuck took his last ten minutes. He had made notes of Mr. Grant's points, and, as he answered them, he became more and more agitated, flung the Bible around wildly in the air, and threw it down upon the table, where he pounded it with his fists and several times ejacuiated such words as "false" and "nonsense." Mr. Grant looked on and smiled at the evident excitement of mind of his adversary, and when Mr. Tuck got through, without a word in further reply, he coolly announced that his challenge held good to any other evangelical minister to meet him next Sunday on the same platform.

The debate has worked up the entire community, and several of the pastors of the twenty-seven churches in the city have made caustic allusion to it to-day. propositions I challenge as being opposed to the

DR. HEBER NEWTON UPHELD.

THE REV. WILLIAM LLOYD DECLARES HIS BE-LIEF IN A SPIRITUAL, NOT AN ACTUAL PHYSICAL RESURRECTION.

The Rev. William Lloyd, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, in West Fifty-seventh-st., preached last night to a large congregation on the subject, "What Shall We Believe Concerning the Resurrection of Christ?" He took his text from the first chapter of St. John: "I am the living one."

first chapter of St. John: "I am the living one."
He said in part:

Beilef is not the solution, but the illumination of the life of Christ. Are the conclusions of one age binding on all ages? So long as mind lasts and trath endures new light will break forth. I cannot accept the fact of a real bodity resurrection, because physical science is against it. The teachings of the New Testament are against it. The New Testament tells us we shall be like Him. As we have been the image of His earthly body we are to become also like His Heaventy body. There is no mention by St. Paul of an actual body of Christ, or by St. John of wounded hands. St. Paul speaks of an inner man and an outer man. The fire of combustion is all the time wearing this outer body away. The time comes when decomposition is greater than the repair. But the inner man is unchanged by this material process. Paul insisted there were two orders of existence, the spiritual and the material. One writer says we have two bodies—an opaque body and an electrical body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the material body. Just as the summer light flashes through the mater

REFORMS IN BROOKLYN'S CHARITIES.

HOW KINGS COUNTY HAS BEEN ROBBED-CHANGES UNDER WAY.

As a result of an investigation covering the last hree months, the salient features of which will be covered in a report soon to be printed, the Board of Charities Commissioners of Kings County, will soon either run out of the Flatbush Almshouse between 400 and 500 able-bodied paupers, who are now These paupers offer a startling illustration of the manner in which majorities have been manufactured in Kings County for the Democratic party. As every one of them possesses a constitutional horror of manual labor, it is probable that when they go from the poorhouse this spring it will be for, all time. Every fall, just after election, this horde of unkempt paupers has made its way to the county house for regular winter quarters, and in the spring the same horde would go to Coney Island or other nearby resorts for a summer living. They are the kind of creatures that he'ped McKane out to his big majorities, and if has always been easy enough for them to get themselves committed to the almshouse after Election Day, there to remain in abso-

lute idleness until spring.

If the Charities Commissioners can carry out their
plans there will be enough labor of some description for able-bodied men at the almshouse here-after to make loating a lost art.

"The way the county has been robbed by support-

ing these people is astonishing," said John H. Burtes, of the Board of Charities Commissioners Bartes, of the Board of Charities Commissioners last night. "It is a conservative estimate to say that there are 500 men in the almshouse perfectly able to work. We have plans drawn for an industrial building of ample dimensions, and we shall soon have things fixed so that when a justy, ablebodied pauper comes along we shall be ready to set him at work and, keep him at it for about ten hours a day. The women prupers are almost with-out exception old and decrepit, and deserve the kindly treatment accorded them, but it is almost exactly opposite with the men. Kings County paupers are well taken care of. When they come to us they exchange their rags for clean clothes and new shoes and stockings, they sleep in warmed rooms and sit down to wholesome meals. Between meals, all winter, and some of them all the year round, they play checkers for the county. All the meals, all winter, and some of them all the year round, they piay checkers for the county. All the Commissioners have agreed on a radical change. We shall require the able-bodied paupers to work and pay their way if possible. In doing this we shall avoid a conflict with labor organizations. We shall endeavor to make a large number of articles that we use, such as rag carpets mats, brooms, scrubbing brushes, tinware, shoes, and things like that. We believe that the moral effect on the inmates will be beneficial, besides saving thousands of dollars to the taxpayers. There is no doubt that the prospects of daily work will keep many tramps away from the almshouse altogether. The report which the commissioners are now preparing will show a saving to the county for the last nine months, as compared with the previous nine months, of over \$60,000, and this in the face of the fact that the county has taken care of \$60 more paupers in the mean time. My colleagues are both Democrata, but we are all of one mind on the question of running the Charities Department on a business basis, and there is great need of this. There are a large number of 'hold-overs' and proteges of politicians who will soon be out of the county's employ, and as soon as possible there will be a reduction in the force of laborers, keepers, etc. An old solder applied to the board one day recently for a position, saying that several years age he was employed in the almshouse. I asked him what he did, and he said that he cut up the mean that was used for soup.

"O'Nell, for that was his name," continued Mr. Burtes, "said that he did all the meat-cutting for the almshouse, but that eight men besides himself were paid regular wages for it. His eight comments and which are rapidly being abolished."

A SCHEME FOR STATE LIFE INSURANCE. Tallahassee, Fla., May 5.-A proposition that the State shall establish a life insurance bureau and furnish to insurance to Floridians is being agitated furnish Te insurance to Floridians is being agriated here. It is claimfed that the State can thus keep several hundred thousand dollars in Florida which annually goes to other States; that by this means the State can pay all current expenses and have many thousand dollars surplus every year. This plan would abolish the necessity for State taxes and keep money in Florida for business purposes, say the advocates of the scheme. It is said that a constitutional amendment on this subject will be presented in the Logislature this week.

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